

Commercial.

THIS DAY.

Business has been unusually quiet on the Stock Exchange this morning. Banks are in request at the increased rate of 184 per cent. premium, but no transfers have been arranged. Docks are in rather better order, a slight demand at 57 per cent. premium remaining unsupplied. A few small sales of China Sugars at 136 have to be chronicled, but there are further sellers at the same rate. Nothing else need be specially referred to.

Since noon a small business has been put through in Banks at 190 for the 31st of January. For cash the stock has been inquired after at 184, but nothing has resulted. China Sugars have changed hands for the end of the month at 136—a small lot only—and for cash sellers rule the market at 135. Luzons are slightly firmer, with buyers at 83. Other quotations remain unchanged.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—cum New Issue—184 per cent. premium, buyers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$620 per share, sellers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$721 per share.

North China Insurance—Tls. 1,350 per share.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$115 per share.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 1,000 per share, sellers.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$200 per share, buyers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$360 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$365 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—57 per cent. premium, buyers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$49 per share, premium, buyers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—110 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$80 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$150 per share, sellers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—20 per cent. dis.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$135 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company (Debtors)—2 per cent. premium.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$85 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$150 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—11 per cent. prem. ex. int.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—par.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 3/8

Bank Bills, on demand 3/8

Bank Bills, at 30 days sight 3/8

Bank Bills, at 60 days sight 3/8

Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/8

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/8

ON PARIS.—Bank, T. T. 4/5

Credits, at 4 months' sight 4/5

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, T. T. 2/3

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, T. T. 2/3

ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, T. T. 2/3

Private, 30 days' sight 7/3

EXPORT CARGO.

Per *Flintshire*, 81, for London—3,122 boxes

Tea (40,000 lbs. Congou, 21,000 lbs. Scented

Caper, and 355 Scented Orange Pekoe), 168

bales Wagon Sls, 133 rolls Matting, and 422

packages Sundries.

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA.....per picul, \$538

(Allowance, Tals 56)

OLD MALWA.....per picul, \$585

(Allowance, Tals 8)

NEW PATNA, high touch (without choice)

per chest.....\$565

NEW PATNA, high touch (first choice) per

chest.....\$567

NEW PATNA, high touch (bottom) per chest

.....\$570

NEW PATNA, high touch (second choice) per

chest.....\$561

NEW PATNA, low touch (without choice) per

chest.....\$561

NEW PATNA, low touch (first choice) per

chest.....\$565

NEW PATNA, low touch (bottom) per chest

.....\$567

NEW PATNA, low touch (second choice) per

chest.....\$560

OLD PATNA, per chest.....\$591

NEW DENARKE, high touch (without choice)

per chest.....\$571

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

MASSALIA, German steamer, 1,263, G. Petersen,

5th Dec.—Nagasaki 1st Dec, Coal.—Siem-

sen & Co.

GLENURRY, British 3-m. schooner, 283, Thomson,

5th Dec.—Newchwang 3rd Dec, General.

—Wieler & Co.

ACTIV, Danish steamer, 268, N. C. Revebeck,

6th Dec.—Haiphong 2nd Dec, General.

—A. R. Marty.

THALES, British steamer, 878, Pittman, 6th Dec,

Amoy 4th Dec, and Swatow 5th, General.

—D. Laprak & Co.

CITY OF TOKIO, American steamer, 5,079, Dear-

born, 6th Dec.—San Francisco 7th Nov,

and Yokohama 30th, Mails and General.

—M. S. S. Co.

CITADEL, British 3-m. schooner, 242, Morrison,

6th Dec.—Chefoo 27th Nov, General.

—Captain.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Theodor Ringer, German ship, for Cebu.

Yangtze, British steamer, for Shanghai.

Halilong, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.

Electra, German steamer, for Nagasaki.

Ping-on, British steamer, for Hoihow.

DEPARTURES.

December 6, *Carl Ritter*, German bark, for

Singapore.

December 6, *Yangtze*, Brit. str., for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *City of Tokio*, str., from San Francisco.—

Miss A. T. D. Miss E. Laurence, Messrs. G. A.

H. Honey, E. N. Palmer, and C. de Pommarac,

European, and 1,223 Chinese. From Yoko-

hama.—Mrs. W. H. Marsh, Miss Thornton, and

1 Chinese.

Per *Thales*, str., from Amoy, &c.—39 Chi-

nese.

Per *Activ*, str., from Haiphong.—13 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The German steamship *Massalia* reports left

Nagasaki on the 1st instant.—Had strong moon-

soon throughout.

The British steamship *Thales* reports left

Amoy on the 4th instant, and Swatow on the

5th. Experienced fresh monsoon and consider-

able sea throughout the passage, moderating as

we neared Hongkong. Weather very fine. In

Swatow the steamships *Glenaglet*, *Tamato*,

Kong Beng, *Swatow*, *Mai-fo*, *Cassandra*, and

Kung-hai.

The American steamship *City of Tokio* re-

ports left San Francisco on the 7th ultimo, at

2.05 p.m. Had variable winds and weather

throughout, and arrived at Yokohama on the

27th, at 10 p.m.; sailed from Yokohama on the

30th, at 3 a.m. To Turnabout had fresh N.W. winds;

thence to Lamook had fresh monsoon, and

thence to Hongkong had moderate winds

and fine weather. Arrived in Hongkong on the

6th at 7.15 a.m. Time, 6 days, 4 hours, and 15

minutes from Yokohama.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE

For Swatow, Amoy, Tamsui, and Taiwan.

Per *Halilong*, to-day, the 6th instant, at 5

P.M.

For Hoihow and Pakhoi.—Per *Ping-on*, to-

day, the 6th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Swatow and Bangkok.—Per *Mongkut*, to-

morrow, the 7th instant, at 7.30 A.M.

For Straits and Bombay.—Per *Sumatra*, to-

morrow, the 7th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Kow-shing*, to-morrow,

the 7th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Manila.—Per *Amatista*, on Saturday, the

8th instant, at 4.30 P.M.

For Saigon.—Per *Triumph*, on Saturday, the

8th instant, at 4.30 P.M.

For Swatow and Amoy.—Per *Thales*, on Sa-

turday, the 8th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Nagasaki, Higo, and Yokohama.—Per

Zambesi, on Thursday, the 13th instant, at 11.30

A.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

ANTON, German steamer, 395, Schrader, 5th

Dec.—Hoihow 3rd Dec, General.—Wieler

& Co.

CAIRNSMUIR, British steamer, 1,193, G. L. Castle,

2nd Dec.—Nagasaki 27th Nov, General.

—Siemsen & Co.

CHOLLERTON, British steamer, 1,731, James

Clark, 21st November.—Nagasaki 17th

November, Coal.—Siemsen & Co.

COPTIC, British steamer, 2,788, Kidley, 6th Nov,

—San Francisco 11th October, and Yoko-

hama 2nd November, Mails and General.—

O. & S. S. Co.

DANUBE, British steamer, 561, J. Newton, 2nd

November.—Bangkok 1st November, Rice

and General.—Yuen Fat Hong.

ELECTRA, German steamer, 1,101, Kaler, 6th

Dec.—Saigon 27th Nov, General.—Siem-

sen & Co.

EMU, Spanish steamer, 1,110, Remonier, 30th

June.—Manila 27th June, General.—Remo-

nier & Co.—Kowloon Dock.

EUROPA, German steamer, 1,003, J. Schiada, 1st

Dec.—Saigon 26th Nov, Rice and Paddy.

—Melchers & Co.

FAME, British steamer, 1,17, A. Stopani.—Hong-

kong and Whampoa Dock Co.

HALILONG, British steamer, 277, F. Ashton, 2nd

Dec.—Tamsui 28th November, Amoy 29th,

and Swatow 1st Dec, General.—D. Laprak

& Co.

HAINAN, British steamer, 281, J. Woon, 28th

Nov.—Hoihow 26th November, General.

—A. R. Marty.

JAPAN, British steamer, 25, T. B. Gardner,

4th Dec.—Calcutta 17th Nov, Penang 24th,

and Singapore 27th, 2,000 chests Opium,

1,360 bales Cotton, 3,221 bales Saltpetre,

and 2,500 packages Sundries.—D. Sassoon

Sons & Co.

KIANG-PING, Chinese steamer, 360, Holmes—

C. M. S. N. Co.—Cosmopolitan Dock.

LENNOX, British steamer, 1,327, Scott, 4th Dec,

—Calcutta 17th Nov, Sand Heads 18th,

Penang 24th, and Singapore 27th, General.

—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MONGKUT, British steamer, 859, P. H. Loff, 1st

December.—Bangkok 24th Nov, General.

—Yuen Fat Hong.

NAMOA, British steamer, 862, Geo. Wentoby, 4th

Dec.—Fochow 30th Nov, Amoy 2nd Dec,

and Swatow 3rd Dec, General.—D. Laprak

& Co.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER.)

YESTERDAY.

Barometer—5.10, 5.11, 5.12, 5.13, 5.14, 5.15, 5.16, 5.17, 5.18, 5.19, 5.20, 5.21, 5.22, 5.23, 5.24, 5.25, 5.26, 5.27, 5.28, 5.29, 5.30, 5.31, 5.32, 5.33, 5.34, 5.35, 5.36, 5.37, 5.38, 5.39, 5.40, 5.41, 5.42, 5.43, 5.44, 5.45, 5.46, 5.47, 5.48, 5.49, 5.50, 5.51, 5.52, 5.53, 5.54, 5.55, 5.56, 5.57, 5.58, 5.59, 5.60, 5.61, 5.62, 5.63, 5.64, 5.65, 5.66, 5.67, 5.68, 5.69, 5.70, 5.71, 5.72, 5.73, 5.74, 5.75, 5.76, 5.77, 5.78, 5.79, 5.80, 5.81, 5.82, 5.83, 5.84, 5.85, 5.86, 5.87, 5.88, 5.89, 5.90, 5.91, 5.92, 5.93, 5.94, 5.95, 5.96, 5.97, 5.98, 5.99, 6.00, 6.01, 6.02, 6.03, 6.04, 6.05, 6.06, 6.07, 6.08, 6.09, 6.10, 6.11, 6.12, 6.13, 6.14, 6.15, 6.16, 6.17, 6.18, 6.19, 6.20, 6.21, 6.22, 6.23, 6.24, 6.25, 6.26, 6.27, 6.28, 6.29, 6.30, 6.31, 6.32, 6.33, 6.34, 6.35, 6.36, 6.37, 6.38, 6.39, 6.40, 6.41, 6.42, 6.43, 6.44, 6.45, 6.46, 6.47, 6.48, 6.49, 6.50, 6.51, 6.52, 6.53, 6.54, 6.55, 6.56, 6.57, 6.58, 6.59, 6.60, 6.61, 6.62, 6.63, 6.64, 6.65, 6.66, 6.67, 6.68, 6.69, 6.70, 6.71, 6.72, 6.73, 6.74, 6.75, 6.76, 6.77, 6.78, 6.79, 6.80, 6.81, 6.82, 6.83, 6.84, 6.85, 6.86, 6.87, 6.88, 6.89, 6.90, 6.91, 6.92, 6.93, 6.94, 6.95, 6.96, 6.97, 6.98, 6.99, 7.00, 7.01, 7.02, 7.03, 7.04, 7.05, 7.06, 7.07, 7.08, 7.09, 7.10, 7.11, 7.12, 7.13, 7.14, 7.15, 7.16, 7.17, 7.18, 7.19, 7.20, 7.21, 7.22, 7.23, 7.24, 7.25, 7.26, 7.27, 7.28, 7.29, 7.30, 7.31, 7.32, 7.33, 7.34, 7.35, 7.36, 7.37, 7.38, 7.39, 7.40, 7.41, 7.42, 7.43, 7.44, 7.45, 7.46, 7.47, 7.48, 7.49, 7.50, 7.51, 7.52, 7.53, 7.54, 7.55, 7.56, 7.57, 7.58, 7.59, 7.60, 7.61, 7.62, 7.63, 7.64, 7.65, 7.66, 7.67, 7.68, 7.69, 7.70, 7.71, 7.72, 7.73, 7.74, 7.7

continued. He said the Government had failed in none of its engagements, nor was there any contradiction between their acts and the record. No important event occurred making necessary the early convoking of Parliament. The French were the masters of three-fourths of the Red River delta, and the enemy occupied but two important places, from which the reinforcements would dislodge them. All the documents necessary had been published and those not published in the Yellow Book only showed the inconsistencies of China's policy more clearly. China never really sought a serious compromise, but simply wanted to gain time, while France had sincerely endeavored to arrive at an agreement without accepting a humiliating capitulation. China had never recognised the Bourée treaty, and no understanding between France and China had been effected thereon. It was evident that China sought to expel the French from Tonquin. The Chinese at length decided to formulate propositions demanding the recognition of their suzerainty and the evacuation of the places occupied by the French, but did not attempt to discuss the rights conferred on France by her treaties with Annam. They simply ignored those rights, declared Tonquin to be their property, and demanded that the French should retire, promising to concede to France a position similar to that which she now occupies in certain parts of China. France sent a reply, stating what she considered a possible basis of agreement. The Cabinet, he said, still considered the Bourée treaty inadmissible, but the constitution of a neutral zone between Tonquin and China would create a situation advantageous to France. To sum up, China demanded a reversion to the state of things which existed prior to the year 1873. France, he declared, must proceed firmly and rapidly to work for an advance. The negotiations with China, he added, have been only interrupted. Let events speak for themselves. Perhaps the time will come when China will be happy to see us still ready to consider arrangements compatible with France's interests and honor. France has never departed from firmness and moderation. The force of circumstances has rendered her the representative of the interests of all Europe in the East. M. Challemeil-Lacour concluded by declaring that the Chamber had to express confidence not in the Government but in itself, for, added he, the policy of the Cabinet had been endorsed by the Legislature.

After M. Challemeil-Lacour's address, M. Perrin spoke. He reproached the Government for not having fulfilled its promises, and characterized the Tonquin affair as a mere adventure. Frenchmen, he said, were not afraid of war with China, but the necessity thereof must first be shown. He thought it better to penetrate China by trade than by arms. Twenty thousand men were required in Tonquin, and it would be imprudent to spare so many Frenchmen in the present situation of affairs in Europe.

It is stated that the French Government, in view of the warlike attitude of China, will ask the Chamber for a much larger credit for the expenses of the expedition in Tonquin than was originally intended. Even should China only remain on the defensive, larger reinforcements of troops will be required in Tonquin. The Government does not expect defeat in the Chamber on its Tonquin policy.

The *Figaro* publishes the report that the Governor of the Chinese province of Yunnan, with 14,000 troops, has received orders to enter Tonquin and occupy Cao Ban, 130 miles north of Hanoi, the French head-quarters.

Paris, October 31st.

In the Chamber of Deputies today, M. Clemenceau (Radical) resumed the debate upon the interpretation of the Government's Tonquin policy. He said the opponents of the Tonquin expedition renounced their opposition thereto after the death of Captain Rivière. He charged the Government with publishing incomplete documents and severely criticised it for stating in July last that the French force in Tonquin was sufficient to meet all exigencies, when the contrary was now admitted. He said at first the question was the establishment of a protectorate over Tonquin, but now it was the question of a protectorate over Annam. The French force, he said, had been committed to operations without consultation by the Government with the Chamber.

The Premier, M. Ferry, in reply to M. Clemenceau, admitted that the interests of the Cabinet were a secondary matter compared with the interests of the country. The Government, he declared, had not failed in their engagements. They had carried the practice of moderation and prudence to its furthest limits. There existed no grounds of separation between the Tonquin and Tunisian questions. The day was not far distant when French statesmen would cease to be victims of the "Mediterranean." The Tonquin question was not a personal affair. France, as the second maritime power of the world, had special duties to perform. It was the duty of the Government to prepare fresh ground for the activity of future generations. All working nations were marking out for themselves a part of the unexplored regions of the world. Why should not France draw near to China, which contains 400,000,000 consumers?

Regarding military matters in Tonquin, the Premier said that operations had been confined within the limits indicated by the Government, and no general advance had been completely occupied. The capture of Kien Toan, he said, had been brought about by the death of Kien Toan. An unlooked for opportunity presented itself and had to be seized. If the Government had waited to summon the Chambers, the propitious moment would have been lost. The treaty of 1874 gave France the right of a protectorate over Annam, and the Tonquin treaty made no distinction between Annam and Tonquin. The treaty of Hue did not change the treaty of 1874, but defined the conditions of the protectorate. The Government assumed the responsibility for despatching reinforcements to Tonquin because the assembling of the Chambers before the usual time would have been productive of much difficulty in negotiations with China. The Bourée treaty, which has never been ratified by China, partook merely of the character of a rough draft submitted for the approval of France. No agreement had been reached regarding the determination of disputed territory. M. Bourée had shown more good-will than clear-sightedness in his negotiations. The Government had deceived nobody. They had not conceded China's claim to suzerainty over Annam. There was no rupture of diplomatic relations between China and France.

Continuing, M. Ferry said: "We have no ambassador to China, but we have an agent. We have just received a despatch in which M. Tricou announces that Li Hung Chang insists upon his remaining in China. Li Hung Chang is very much perturbed, and emphatically disavows Marquis Tseng's policy. Chinese affairs are not like those of Europe. China protests without breaking diplomatic relations. For example, she has protested annually for 400 years against the occupation of Macao by the Portuguese. China has no interest in anticipating events, and only recognises them when they are accomplished. She will be more conciliatory when we have captured Sontay and Bacinh. Chinese statesmen firmly repudiate all connection with the Black Flags. The French Government does not believe that China will declare war, nor have we any intention of doing

so. We are desirous of firmly establishing ourselves in the Red river delta by gaining possession of Sontay and Bacinh. With that object achieved, nobody will be able to drive us out. This prudent policy will lead to a settlement of the Tonquin affair. Our African empire, for long years subject to constant discussion, is today one of the glories of France. The means to avoid war is to show that we have no fear."

The order of the day, expressing confidence in the firmness and prudence of the Government, was finally adopted by a vote of 339 to 160.

It is rumoured that, owing to the Ministerial statements regarding the Tonquin negotiations and the adoption of a vote of confidence in the Government in the Chamber of Deputies, the Marquis Tseng will leave Paris.

The Chinese Legation utterly discredits M. Ferry's assertion that Li Hung Chang disavows the Marquis Tseng's policy.

PARIS, November 31st.

It is reported that the Black Flags occupy Sontay and that the Chinese possess Bacinh. If, therefore, the French attack the latter place, war with China will be inevitable.

The Marquis Tseng intimated to-day that M. Tricou's telegram, which was very opportune for the French Government, was the result of a suggestion telegraphed from Paris. "A disavowal such as M. Tricou mentions," he said, "was impossible. I merely fulfilled instructions emanating from the same Government which directs Li Hung Chang, who is related to me, and who, furthermore, always held opinions similar to myself. He was always my good friend."

Many papers here doubt the reliability of M. Tricou's despatch.

General Millet succeeds General Boute as commander of the troops in Tonquin. He will act in concert with Admiral Courbet and Commissioner Harmand. It is rumoured, however, that the latter will soon return to France.

MARSEILLE, November 1st.

Great activity prevails in the arsenals at Toulon. Fresh transports have been ordered to be put in readiness for use. In case of war with China the Fifteenth Army Corps will probably be selected for the service.

LONDON, November 1st.

The *Daily Telegraph* says it is enabled to state that the view of the Chinese Embassy is that Wednesday's vote in the French Chamber expressing confidence in the Ministry is the first step toward war, and if M. Ferry asks for a grant of money to despatch reinforcements to Tonquin, China will certainly enter Tonquin forthwith.

A correspondent of the *Standard* writes: "M. Challemeil-Lacour, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has resigned because he publicly intimated his belief that foreign Power, namely England, had been urging China to resist France. M. Paul Bert will take the Ministry of Instruction, in place of M. Ferry."

CHINA'S PROPOSITION TO FRANCE.

We have at last, observes an American contemporary, what seems to be a trustworthy as well as definite statement of the terms offered by the Peking Government as a basis of agreement with France. It is scarcely possible that the French Cabinet will accept the arrangement proposed, for it would settle nothing and lead to interminable complications between the French and the Chinese in Tonquin. The present Ministers will have to obtain much more substantial concessions than these if they hope to persuade the Chamber of Deputies to condone the blunder committed in rejecting the Bourée treaty.

According to the *Paris Times*, there is no objection to the annexation by France of the inland and southern provinces of Annam and of the Gulf coast strip, together with so much of Tonquin as lies west and south of the Red River, provided China is permitted to annex the remainder of Tonquin. The language is vague, but we presume it to mean that the extreme western part of the Red River is designated by the Marquis Tseng as the boundary between the French and Chinese possessions. By this subdivision, the Peking Government would get the whole of the Song-koi delta, and having complete control of the Red River, would be at liberty to choose the time and method of carrying out its promise to open that waterway to foreign commerce. The region which, after a long interval of semi-independence, would thus be once more incorporated with the Middle Kingdom, is the most fertile and populous part of Farther India, and the only part which could become a formidable competitor of British India in the production of rice and opium for Chinese consumption. On the other hand, the inland provinces of Annam, which are still imperfectly civilized, would be a burden rather than a benefit to France, while what is left of the southern provinces and the Gulf coast strip on the east, would at best prove of little more value than the districts already included in the Saigon colony. Now, it has long been recognized by the French colonial authorities that the Saigon establishment is a failure, and a commercial point of view, and that the sole means of rendering it profitable is to seek accessions of territory in the north-east of Annam, where the geographical and agricultural conditions are more favorable. The conquest of the Tonquin delta and the control of the Red River might have happily solved a problem which has hitherto proved intractable; they might have revolutionized the position of the French in Farther India; but if the result of the present expedition shall be to surrender both of these advantages to China, the French would perhaps do wisely to abandon altogether the hope of creating a colonial empire in the East.

The counter memorandum submitted by Minister Ferry is said to demand for France possession of the whole delta, the exclusive control of navigation, and a portion of the left bank of the Red River. Here again the language of the telegram is not sufficiently explicit, for it would make a material difference whether in the land claimed on the left bank M. Ferry had in view the extreme eastern fork of the Song-koi, or, in addition to that branch, the main stream itself above the point of bifurcation. In the latter case, he is virtually calling upon the Peking Government to relinquish everything for which it has strenuously contended, and in either event he demands nearly the whole of the rich rice country which, for two thousand years, has caused the Middle Kingdom to look upon Tonquin as a precious acquisition.

If, as seems most probable, some middle ground between the two propositions is made the basis of a treaty, and in pursuance of such a compromise the Song-koi lowlands should be pretty evenly divided between the French and the Chinese, it is plain enough that dispute about boundaries and river rights would be incessant, and France would need to keep near at hand a military force in Tonquin as if there were actually a war. In such circumstances, there would be little opportunity of pressing the commercial development of the new colony, and fulfilling the dream of ousting the rice growers of Bengal and Burma from the markets of Canton. How much better it would have been for France had M. Challemeil-Lacour not made the mistake which he has learned, it seems to regret, of repudiating the compact which M. Bourée procured for him, and by which, in consequence of a nominal recognition of Chinese suzerainty and the formation of a narrow neutral zone on the northern border, he could have secured undisputed possession of the whole of Tonquin.

Today's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THE LOFTUS TROUPE.
DAVIS & D'ANGELIS, LESSEES.

THIS EVENING.
(THURSDAY, THE 6TH DECEMBER.)

"THE CRIMSON SCARF"
Messrs. FARNIE & LEGOUX.

CAST.
Carnarino, (a Venetian Noble, Member of the Council of Ten and Procurator in the Secret Council of Three Sasafraaso, a Venetian Citizen, Admirer and Translator of Seneca) Mr. JAS. MAAS.
Ernesto, (Carnarino's Son) Mr. JEFF. D'ANGELIS.
Macco, (Carnarino's Steward) Mr. F. W. OAKLAND.
Scribenlo, (Secretary of the Council) Mr. C. J. BARBER.
Blanca, (Sasafraaso's Daughter) Mr. B. O'BRIEN.
Tessa, (her Waiting Maid) Miss MINNIE NORDT.

LOFTUS.
CITIZENS, SHIRRI, & Co.

TIME: Decadence of the Venetian Republic.
SCENE: Interior of the Public Room in the House of Sasafraaso. On the Grand Canal, Venice.

To be followed by
THE CELEBRATED COMIC OPERA,
"TRIAL BY JURY,"
BY
Messrs. GILBERT AND SULLIVAN.

CAST.
The Learned Judge, Mr. C. J. BARBER.
Counsel for the Plaintiff, Mr. JAS. MAAS.
The Associate Judge, Mr. W. R. ALLEN.
Counsel for the Defendant, Mr. B. O'BRIEN.
The Defendant, Mr. F. W. OAKLAND.
Foreman of the Jury, Mr. JEFF. D'ANGELIS.
The Plaintiff, Miss VICTORIA LOF.
Bridesmaids, Miss MINNIE NORDT.
Bridemaids, Miss FLORENCE CONIFFE.
Bridemaids, Miss DOLLY LOFTUS.
Bridemaids, Miss MYRA SYMONDS.
GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY, COURT LOUNGERS, POLICEMEN AND OTHERS.

NEW SCENERY, BY
MR. C. J. BARBER.

ELEGANT COSTUMES.
Instrumental Music under the direction of
PROP. BLAKENEY.

SATURDAY, the 8th DECEMBER.
"QUEEN'S EVIDENCE."
Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Agents.
J. CHAS. DAVIS, Manager.
BARTLEY O'BRIEN, Agent.
Hongkong, 5th December, 1883. [899]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NOTICE.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship "CITY OF TOKIO," the above Steamer, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from along-side.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

F. E. FOSTER, Agent.
Hongkong, 6th December, 1883. [1]

WILLIAM DOLAN,
SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER,
23, PRAYA CENTRAL.

COTTON DUCKS, HEMP CANVAS, MANILA ROPE, AMERICAN OAKUM, LIFE BUOYS, CORK JACKETS, &c., &c.,
Hongkong, 6th December, 1883. [909]

MRS. P. SMITH'S
PRIVATE Tiffin Rooms,
Nos. 8 and 9, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR BOARD AND LODGING can be made by applying on the Premises.
Hongkong, 6th December, 1883. [910]

FOR SALE.
A FULL SIZED AMERICAN SIX POCKET BILLIARD TABLE, in splendid condition, which can also be used as a *carom* Table, with full set of Pyramid and Pool Balls, Cues, Racks, Scoring Board, Gas Fittings, &c., &c., Complete.

For Particulars of Price, &c., apply to
A. B. CO.,
Office of this Paper.
Hongkong, 6th December, 1883. [911]

P. F. DAVEN,
No. 4, LYNCHBURST TERRACE, HONGKONG.
MISCELLANEOUS STOREKEEPER.

HAS always on hand a large assortment of Wines, Liquors, American Tobacco, Cutlery and Useful and Ornamental Articles. Also just received Christmas Cakes and Puddings, Hams, Genoa Hens, and a variety of other useful articles, &c., &c. Above all, Good and Cheap.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1883. [912]

A. H. YON,
F50, WING HING STREET.
SHIP COMPANION & STEVEDORE.
BALLAST AND WATER SUPPLIES.
HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA.

KEEPS on Hand, and for Sale, a good Assortment of Oilman's Stores and Coal of all kinds. Ships supplied at the shortest notice with all kinds of Ballast and Fresh Provisions at moderate charges.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1883. [913]

Today's Advertisements.

VICTORIA REGATTA.
TWENTY-EIGHTH MEETING.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.
14TH AND 15TH DECEMBER, 1883.

PATRON:
HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE FERGUSON BOWEN, G.C.M.G.

VICE-PATRON:
HIS EXCELLENCY VICE-ADMIRAL WILLES, C.B., R.N.

HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL SARGENT, C.B.

THE HON. SIR GEORGE PHILLIPPO, KNT.
COMMODORE W. H. CUMING, R.N.
THE HON. W. H. MARSH, C.M.G.

STEWARDS:
Hon. F. B. JOHNSON, Colored WALKER, R.E.
C. VINCENT SMITH, Esq., H.C. THOMSETT, Esq., R.N.
A. MCIVER, Esq., Capt. R.E. TRACY, R.N.
H.E. WOODHOUSE, Esq., Lieut. Col. H. DODSON, "The Buffs."
D. GILLIES, Esq.,
W. REINERS, Esq.,

COMMITTEE:
T. JACKSON, Esq., Chairman.
E. L. WOODING, Esq., B. F. HOLME, Esq., "The Buffs."
W. H. F. DABRY, Esq., Lieut. BALISTON, R.N.
A. P. MCEWEN, Esq., H. J. H. TRIPP, Esq.,
R. K. LEIGH, Esq.,
J. H. STEWART LOCKHART, Esq., Hon. Secretary.
H. R. COOMBS, Esq., Hon. Treasurer.

JUDGES:
J. P. MCEWEN, Esq., R.N.
R. K. LEIGH, Esq.,

UMPIRES AND STARTERS:
ROWING: (A) P. MCEWEN, Esq., E. L. WOODING, Esq.,
YACHTS: (H) J. H. TRIPP, Esq.,
OPEN SAILING BOATS: E. BURNIE, Esq.,

JUDGE OF SAILING RACES:
Lieut. BALLISTON, R.N.

FIRST DAY,
FRIDAY, 14TH DECEMBER, 1883.

1ST RACE—1 P.M.
"JUNIOR SCULLS." For Single Pair Sculling. Boat, Entrance, \$5. Distance, One Mile. Price, "Brokers' Cup." Open to any one who has never won a Sculling Race in China or Japan.

2ND RACE—1.30 P.M.
FOR GIGS pulled by European Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of any Regiment or Corps in Garrison, or by European Members of the Police Force. Distance, One Mile. Entrance, \$1. First Prize, \$15. Second, \$5. Outriggers Boats excluded.

3RD RACE—2 P.M.
THE "CHAIRMAN'S CUP." For Four-Oared Canton Cutters. Distance, One-mile-and-a-half. Entrance, \$10.

4TH RACE—2.30 P.M.
FOR MEN-OF-WAR'S GIGS AND WHALERS. Distance, One Mile. Entrance, \$1. First Prize, \$15; Second, \$5. Time allowed for Oars, 8 seconds per Oar.

5TH RACE—3 P.M.
"GERMAN CUP." To be rowed in Canton Four-Oared Cutters. Distance, One Mile. Entrance, \$10.

6TH RACE—3.30 P.M.
FOR HOUSE BOATS and GIGS PULLED BY CHINESE. Distance, One Mile. Entrance, \$1. First Prize, \$15; Second, \$5. Time for Oars, 6 seconds per Oar.

7TH RACE—4 P.M.
"WELSH CUP." For Four-Oared Canton Cutters. Distance, One Mile. Entrance, \$5.

8TH RACE—4.30 P.M.
FOR MERCHANT VESSELS OF GIGS. Distance, One Mile. Entrance, \$1. First Prize, \$15; Second, \$5. Time for Oars, 6 seconds per Oar.

SAILING RACE.
FOR MEN-OF-WAR'S BOATS, any rig. Entrance, \$2. First Prize, \$20; Second, \$10.

SAILING RACE.
FOR SAILING SHIPS' BOATS only. Entrance, \$2. First Prize, \$20; Second, \$10.

YACHT RACE.
FOR YACHTS OVER 10 TONS. Entrance, \$5. Time for tonnage. Cup presented by the Victoria Recreation Club.

SECOND DAY,
SATURDAY, 15TH DECEMBER, 1883.

1ST RACE—1 P.M.
FOR GIGS pulled by European Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of any Regiment or Corps in Garrison, or by European Members of the Police Force. Distance, One Mile. Entrance, \$1. First Prize, \$15; Second, \$5. Outriggers Boats excluded.

2ND RACE—1.30 P.M.
THE "CHAIRMAN'S CUP." For Four-Oared Canton Cutters. Distance, One Mile. Entrance, \$10.

3RD RACE—2 P.M.
FOR MEN-OF-WAR'S GIGS AND WHALERS. Distance, One Mile. Entrance, \$1. First Prize, \$15; Second, \$5. Time allowed for Oars, 8 seconds per Oar.

4TH RACE—2.30 P.M.
"GERMAN CUP." To be rowed in Canton Four-Oared Cutters. Distance, One Mile. Entrance, \$10.

5TH RACE—3 P.M.
FOR HOUSE BOATS and GIGS PULLED BY CHINESE. Distance, One Mile. Entrance, \$1. First Prize, \$15; Second, \$5. Time for Oars, 6 seconds per Oar.

6TH RACE—3.30 P.M.
FOR MEN-OF-WAR'S GIGS AND WHALERS. Distance, One Mile. Entrance, \$1. First Prize, \$15; Second, \$5. Time allowed for Oars, 8 seconds per Oar.

7TH RACE—4 P.M.
"WELSH CUP." For Four-Oared Canton Cutters. Distance, One Mile. Entrance, \$5.

8TH RACE—4.30 P.M.
FOR MERCHANT VESSELS OF GIGS. Distance, One Mile. Entrance, \$1. First Prize, \$15; Second, \$5. Time for Oars, 6 seconds per Oar.

SAILING RACE.
FOR MEN-OF-WAR'S BOATS, any rig. Entrance, \$2. First Prize, \$20; Second, \$10.

SAILING RACE.
FOR SAILING SHIPS' BOATS only. Entrance, \$2. First Prize, \$20; Second, \$10.

YACHT RACE.
FOR YACHTS OVER 10 TONS. Entrance, \$5. Time for tonnage. Cup presented by the Victoria Recreation Club.

THIRD DAY,
SUNDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 1883.

1ST RACE—1 P.M.
FOR GIGS pulled by European Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of any Regiment or Corps in Garrison, or by European Members of the Police Force. Distance, One Mile. Entrance, \$1. First Prize, \$15; Second, \$5. Outriggers Boats excluded.

2ND RACE—1.30 P.M.
THE "CHAIRMAN'S CUP." For Four-Oared Canton Cutters. Distance, One Mile. Entrance, \$10.

3RD RACE—2 P.M.
FOR MEN-OF-WAR'S GIGS AND WHALERS. Distance, One Mile. Entrance, \$1. First Prize, \$15; Second, \$5. Time allowed for Oars, 8 seconds per Oar.

4TH RACE—2.30 P.M.
"GERMAN CUP." To be rowed in Canton Four-Oared Cutters. Distance, One Mile. Entrance, \$10.

5TH RACE—3 P.M.
FOR HOUSE BOATS and GIGS PULLED BY CHINESE. Distance, One Mile. Entrance, \$1. First Prize, \$15; Second, \$5. Time for Oars, 6 seconds per Oar.

6TH RACE—3.30 P.M.
FOR MEN-OF-WAR'S GIGS AND WHALERS. Distance, One Mile. Entrance, \$1. First Prize, \$15; Second, \$5. Time allowed for Oars, 8 seconds per Oar.

7TH RACE—4 P.M.
"WELSH CUP." For Four-Oared Canton Cutters. Distance, One Mile. Entrance, \$5.

8TH RACE—4.30 P.M.
FOR MERCHANT VESSELS OF GIGS. Distance, One Mile. Entrance, \$1. First Prize, \$15; Second, \$5. Time for Oars, 6 seconds per Oar.

SAILING RACE.
FOR MEN-OF-WAR'S BOATS, any rig. Entrance, \$2. First Prize, \$20; Second, \$10.

SAILING RACE.
FOR SAILING SHIPS' BOATS only. Entrance, \$2. First Prize, \$20; Second, \$10.

YACHT RACE.
FOR YACHTS OVER 10 TONS. Entrance, \$5. Time for tonnage. Cup presented by the Victoria Recreation Club.

Intimations.

F. VINCENOT
HAS FOR SALE.

ANCHOVIES in Salt.
TOMATO SAUCE.
FRENCH BEER (Velten's).
TUNNY FISH in Oil.
MORTADELLA in Tins.
A.B.C. PAPERS for Soups.
ASPARAGUS in Tins.
SARDINES in Oil; Petits Dejeuner.
CRISTALIZED FRUIT.
ESSENCE OF MOKA COFFEE.
NEW SAUER KRAUT.
FRESH HONEY in Bottles.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1883.

F. VINCENOT, No. 24, Praya Central.
[772]

J. ULLMANN & CO.
42, QUEEN'S ROAD.

ARE NOW SHEWING EX S.S. "IRRAQUADDY" AND S.S. "GLENEAGLES."

FIRE-PROOF AND COMBINATION SAFES.
STEEL JEWEL BOXES, TELESCOPES,
MARINE AND FIELD GLASSES, BEST MEERSCHAUM CIGAR AND CIGARETTE HOLDERS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LEATHER BAGS, FOUL LINEN BAGS, &c.
PARIS MADE GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES.

N E W T O Y S
IN GREAT VARIETY.
A SPECIALITY FOR THE XMAS SEASON.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT PRICES MODERATE.

ALWAYS ON HAND
A Large Assortment of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES and CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS of all kinds, BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, ANEROIDS, SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., &c., &c.

THE BEST MAKERS, AND AT LOW PRICES.

J. ULLMANN & CO.
42, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
[849]

Today's Advertisements.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

PROPRIETORS, DORABJEE & HING KEE, LATE LESSEES OF THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL situated on the PRAYA CENTRAL in the centre of the principal business localities, commands a magnificent view of the Harbour and Surrounding Scenery. From its detached position, perfect ventilation has been secured, and the whole of the Rooms, being COMMODIOUS and FURNISHED with every requisite and comfort, afford most desirable accommodation.

The BAR, BILLIARD ROOM, and DINING ROOMS, are fitted up in a Superior manner, and are all under European Supervision and Management.

The TABLE D'HOTE is supplied with every delicacy of the Season, and most satisfactory attendance. WINES and LIQUORS of the Best Quality and Brands only are supplied.

Arrangements for BALLS, BANQUETS, DINNERS and PICNICS, made on the most reasonable terms. The long and almost exclusive experience of the Proprietors, and the excellent reputation they have gained, are a sufficient guarantee that satisfaction will be given in this branch.

With every facility for making suitable arrangements at Reasonable Prices, either for permanent or weekly BOARDERS, the Proprietors confidently appeal to the community of Hongkong for a continuance of the generous patronage bestowed on them during the past eleven years.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
23, Praya Central, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 20th November, 1883. [868]

Intimations.

MR. MOORE begs to recommend his GOGO SHAMPOO WASH to the public as unrivalled by any preparation ever produced for promoting the growth of the hair. The basis of this compound is made of soap roots, the natives of the Philippine Islands never use anything else for washing their hair; they are never found bald, and it is quite common to see the females with hair from 1 to 6 feet long. By constantly using this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will without fail arrest decaying hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff, and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling properties it allays the itching and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair.

MR. MOORE has succeeded in being able to put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any length of time in any climate.

FOR SALE ONLY BY MOORE & CO.
VARIETY STORE,
Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 25th January, 1883. [589]

FOR SALE.
G. H. MUMF & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE.
1st Quality, \$25 per Case.
2nd Quality, \$20 per Case.
Apply to
G. H. MUMF & CO.,
HONGKONG, and March, 1883. [8]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD WANCHAI.
OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER ALWAYS ON HAND.
L. MALLORY, Proprietor.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1883. [501]

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.
GUNMAKERS & AMMUNITION DEALERS.
BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of every description.

Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at moderate charges.

Sporting Guns and Ammunition always on hand.

ROYAL YORK HOTEL,
OLD STYNE, BRIGHTON, ENGLAND.

THE above HOTEL is Centrally situated, with Suitable Rooms and ample accommodation for travellers, especially those coming from Eastern Climate. FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN will find every comfort they can wish for at the above establishment.

—A. HOADLY, Proprietor.

"CLARIDGE'S HOTEL,"
BROOK STREET, LONDON, W.

THE above is a Commodious and Suitable HOTEL for FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN going home from the Far East. It is under the direct able Management of Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE PRAGNELL, who spare no pains in providing their visitors with every possible comfort.

—A. HOADLY, Proprietor.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.
DAVID CORSAIR & SONS' MERCHANT NAVY NAVY BOILED LONG FLAX CROWN ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [469]

D. K. GRIFFITH.
MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON AERATED WATERS.
7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, (Opposite the City Hall)

Having Purchased the entire Machinery of the late Mr. E. CHASTY'S SODA WATER FACTORY is now prepared to execute the largest orders for every description of Aerated Waters with promptness and dispatch.

SUPERIOR QUALITY
Consumers are invited to try these carefully Manufactured
SPARKLING WATERS.
THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR.
All Orders and Communications should be addressed to The Factory,
7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Hongkong, 11th April, 1882. [279]

HONGKONG HOTEL.
HAIR DRESSING SALOON.
MR. MARMADE begs to inform the Community of Hongkong, and Visitors, that the above Establishment is now in full working order.

He has engaged TWO "FIRST-CLASS" TONSORIAL ARTISTS from Paris, and his staff now consists of five competent workmen. He is prepared to execute all its branches, making wigs for theatrical purposes, or for ordinary wear, &c., &c.

HAIR CUTTING, SHAMPOOING, &c., &c., 50 Cents.
SHAVING, &c., &c., 25
TRIMMING BEARDS, &c., &c., 25

LADIES' HAIRDRESSING SALOON.
MR. MARMADE and his assistants are always at liberty to attend Ladies at his Saloon, specially set apart for Ladies, or at their own Residences at MODERATE CHARGES.

MR. MARMADE begs to offer to the public his Shampoo Wash made by Mons. Finaud who has had many years experience and guarantees it to keep for any length of time in any climate.

Monthly Customers for Hair-cutting, Shaving, and Shampooing, taken at the following prices—
EVERY DAY, \$4.00 Per Month.
EVERY OTHER DAY, \$3.00
TWICE A WEEK, \$2.00

MR. MARMADE will receive direct from Paris a large Consignment of Perfumery and other Toilet requisites which will be open for inspection, and he is prepared to supply the same at prices which will compare favorably with those of any other establishment.

The Saloon is open from 7 A.M. till 7 P.M. for the reception of those who feel the necessity of a Tonsorial operation.

HAZARDS MOST CAREFULLY RESET.
Hongkong, 12th June, 1883. [418]

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
PERFUMERS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERSOF
MANILA CIGARS,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
AND
MANUFACTURERSOF
AERATED WATERS.THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.BOTICA INGLESA,
14, ESCOLTA, MANILA.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOCHOW.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1883.

An impression appears to have got abroad in some quarters that the daily share reports in our columns are the inspired utterances of a certain well-known share-broker in the colony. As this entirely baseless rumour might possibly mislead the unthinking public, we deem it desirable to give it a most decided and unequivocal denial. Although we are indebted to the courtesy of several of the leading sharebrokers for valuable statistics and information regarding actual transfers of shares, as of necessity must be the case to make our reports reliable, the Editor of the *Telegraph* is alone responsible for the comments made on the various stocks, and these comments are invariably based on personal knowledge of what is going on in the market and elsewhere. No one outside the *Telegraph* office has the *entire* to our columns, excepting through the legitimate channel of properly authenticated correspondence, and as the writer of our share reports has neither bought, sold, nor had the slightest personal interest in shares for years, whatever may, from time to time be published regarding share business may be safely accepted as *bona fide* and thoroughly reliable, so far as it goes. We make no pretence of directing or controlling the share market in one way or another, nor have we any object to attain by so doing. Neither do we claim any special knowledge of probable movements in the various stocks on the market. Our opinions, whatever they may be worth, always fairly and impartially given, are based as accurately as our judgment will allow on matters of fact and probability within our own ken, and are only published with one object, namely, for the information of the public. This is all our readers can expect, as it is certainly not the province of a writer on commercial subjects for a public newspaper to assume the *role* of tipster. That our expressions of opinion on stocks and shares are at times of considerable value, we have every reason for believing, and it could hardly be otherwise, considering the sources of information of the most reliable character on most local subjects at our disposal. However, it is decidedly not our province to indulge in vaticinations, as to the probable rise or fall of stocks on the market, and although we may occasionally, in stating matters of fact, supplement the record of purchases and sales by drawing deductions from the business done and the tone of the market, we would have it thoroughly understood that in so doing we decline the faintest shadow of responsibility. We merely tell what we know and say what we think, leaving those interested in share business to draw their own inferences. And yet we have some responsibility in dealing with stock exchange matters. What that responsibility amounts to we will endeavour to make clear in the course of a few days, when our researches into certain very shady transactions, at present the subject of general comment throughout the commercial circles of the colony, have been satisfactorily completed.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A RICKSHA coolie got six months' hard labor at the Police Court this morning for "annexing" a pair of fowls, the property of Mrs. Ho Ai, a married lady.

The laying of the submarine telegraph cable between Japan and Korea was successfully completed on November 23rd, and the line will no doubt be opened for traffic very shortly.

A THEATRICAL performance will be given in the Club German, under the auspices of the Committee of that popular institution, on the evening of Saturday the 15th inst., commencing at 9 o'clock.

MESSRS. HEUFEMANN, HERBST & Co. are first in the field with the calendars for 1884. The one forwarded to us this afternoon is excellently got up, contains a vast fund of entertaining and useful information, and will be invaluable in the office.

THE P.M.S.S. Co's steamer *City of Tokio*, which was advertised to leave here on the 15th instant for Yokohama and San Francisco, will be despatched for the above ports on the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., instead of as previously announced.

We beg to direct the attention of our readers to the performance to be given this evening by the Loftus Troupe, in the Theatre Royal, City Hall. "The Crimson Scarf" and Gilbert and Sullivan's "Trial by Jury" form the bill of fare, and should attract a large audience.

A COOLIE named Li Ayau, who has already served one sentence of twelve, and two of six months for larceny and attempted larceny, was collared this morning while making tracks after snatching a pair of gold earrings, worth \$18, from the auricular organs of a Chinawoman named Wan Chin Ho. Mr. Wodehouse committed Li for trial at the Supreme Court.

At a Regular Lodge of Zealand, No. 525, held last evening, the following office bearers were elected for the ensuing year:

W.M. Bro. F. W. HEUFEMANN.
Treasurer E. HERBST.
Tyler J. J. GRIMBLE.

We understand that the members of Zealand Lodge have decided to give a banquet in celebration of St. John's Day.

A YEAR'S hard labor was served out to another coolie at the Police Court this morning for snatching a pair of silver earrings from the person of a married Chinese lady. Earning snatching, notwithstanding the severe sentences passed on conviction, seems to become more and more rampant every day, and would appear to have assumed the form of a mania in the colony. A board of medical officers should be appointed to investigate the singular phenomenon and devise measures for the eradication of the disease before it becomes epidemic.

THE following vessels have been chartered in. Amoy during the past fortnight:—*Fallure*, 19,000 peculs, hence to Singapore and Penang and back via Hongkong and Swatow, \$7,000; *Argos*, 7,000 peculs, hence to Bangkok, 7 days; *Days*, 3,335 *Kolga*, 9,000 peculs, Chefoo to Amoy, 20 day days, to cents per pecul; *Waller*, *Stegfried*, 10,500 peculs, Kobe to Amoy, 21 day days, 14 cents per pecul; *Assam*, 5,800 peculs, Fochow to Taiwan, 23 day days, \$600; and Keelung to Amoy, 12 day days, \$435; *Occident*, 6,000 peculs, Keelung to Amoy, 15 day days, \$435.

SAYS the San Francisco *Chronicle*:—If the cable despatch of the death of De Brazza, the French explorer, be correct, then Stanley will have a free field on the Congo. The Frenchman, more than any other of his race in modern times, has the genius for colonizing in savage Africa. He has done a great deal of hard work in opening up the Congo to trade, and he has been backed by the money and prestige of his Government. Aided in equal measure, we are confident that Stanley would have surpassed him in achievement, but then the hero of the Livingstone search is a born explorer, the one man in ten thousand who is gifted with the power of overcoming the physical obstacles and the no less aggravating difficulties which arise from the suspicion and cupidity of the natives.

A WELL-known local cricketer sends us an amusing anecdote in re the allusions we made in yesterday's editorial to bullying barristers, which came under his own personal observation a few years ago. A celebrated barrister and noted professional bully was engaged in a case and had under examination a private in the regiment to which our correspondent belonged. As the witness did not reply quite to the learned gentleman's liking, he was subjected to the usual dose of abusive brow-beating and bullying. At last the learned counsel lost patience and sarcastically asked the question—"Do you understand English, Sir, or do you not?" The reply was a staggerer. Witness looked defiantly into his tormentor's face, and responded—"Yes I do, but not as you *chucks* it out." Roars of laughter in court and complete collapse of the learned barrister.

CHAN AKWAI, an unemployed Celestial, was observed this morning by Chinese constable 398, picking the pocket of a passenger on board the *City of Tokio*, from which he would appear to have abstracted a ten-center. Failing to find security in the small sum of five Mexican dollars well-conducted for six weeks, Chan was sent up for that period. The same junking spotted a Chinese lad, 13 years old, introducing his digits into another passenger's purse on board, and taking out something. The youngster then ran into a cargo boat alongside, from which he jumped into another boat. Three other fellows, a lad of fourteen years, and two older Chinese, who had been watching operations, immediately followed the pickpocket into the boat thinking he had secured rich spoil. The four then transferred their carcasses to a family boat, and pulled off in quick time. The constable's hall from the steamer failing to arrest their hurried flight, that energetic junking got into a jampan, pursued, overhauled the quartette, and arrested them. On the person of the youthful pickpocket he found a certificate dated San Francisco, 14th November 1883, signed by W. H. Thomas, Deputy Collector of Customs, a receipt for \$2 in payment of poll tax in San Francisco, a purse containing a ten-cent piece, and a foreign two-bladed knife. The foregoing facts having been established before Mr. Wodehouse this morning, his Worship ordered the pickpocket, being under the age of 16, to have six strokes of a rattan well laid on the breech, and further to be retired into solitary confinement for seven days. The other youngsters were discharged, the two older fellows being sent to goal for a week, in default of finding security to good of exemplary behaviour for that length of time.

"JONES," did your family ever have any interest in the public stocks?—"Why, y-e-a, zur. My grandfather, stood in 'em once about four hours."

A RECTOR in Wales was lately suspended for drunkenness. It subsequently appeared that he had been unjustly treated. He was rector of Llanyfaetan-with-Llan-fair-wath-farmethal, and in a weak moment he tried to pronounce the word within hearing of some of his parishioners.

THE Chinese Consul in New York, speaking on the 3rd ultimo on the probable effect of a war between France and China, is reported to have said:—"The trade between China and the United States is very large and likely to be affected by a general war, but the ports of China are so directly connected with foreign interests, that to blockade these ports would be to affect foreign interests to such an extent that the French would hardly dare to attempt it. The principal port of China is Hongkong, and to blockade the river to Canton would necessarily cut off Hongkong from foreign intercourse. He did not think the French would be likely to get their country into a quarrel with England and the United States, as well as other nations, by blockading this port, for by so doing they would shut out the greater portion of trade. He believed before the war reached such a stage the other nations affected would intervene and put an end to the strife. New York merchants were interested. Before a general war could take place, it would be necessary to give ninety days notice to foreign nations, during which time the United States could get out all the teas and silks required for a year, and although it would cause a rise in teas and silks, no actual scarcity would be felt for that length of time. The United States could also export to China large quantities of American products. It was, however, believed France would hardly dare to close up the Chinese ports, especially Hongkong, and so long as that was kept open American trade would not be seriously interfered with." Surely the Chinese Consul in New York is aware that Hongkong is a British and not a Chinese port, and that a blockade of the Canton river would not "necessarily cut off Hongkong from foreign intercourse." Perhaps in compiling the report the geography of the interviewer got slightly mixed.

We have been requested to state that the religious ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new Roman Catholic cathedral at "Glencely" will take place on Saturday next, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m. The ceremony will be performed by Bishop Raimondi with all the pomp for which the church to which his lordship belongs is distinguished. The *China Mail*, with its usual stupidity and presumption in writing about things of which it knows nothing, says in its issue of the 4th inst., that the "clergy of every denomination have also been invited to attend." Were the clever runners of the evening rag, "Gribble" & Co., possessed of even a small grain of "gumption," they must know that the ceremony being a purely religious one, the ecclesiastical authorities of the Roman Catholic Church would never dream of inviting this "clergy of every denomination" to be present, nor is it likely that the latter would respond to the invitation. The *Mail* also says that "having decided on constructing a new Cathedral, application was made to the papal authorities at home for their sanction to the scheme," and that "this was obtained." Again does the lower Wyndham Street oracle founder in the mire of crass ignorance. Papal authority is never required to build a new Catholic Church, nor is it ever asked for, such matters being always left in the hands of the local ecclesiastical authorities. Neither has the *Propaganda Fidei*, as the *Mail* states, promised the necessary funds to carry out the work. In fact, that institution, as we have high authority for stating, is only contributing a single cent towards the erection. Bishop Raimondi, during his lengthened tour in the United States and South America some time ago, collected some three or four thousand dollars in aid of the construction; but the main reliance for the carrying out of the work is on the sum hoped to be realised by the sale of the present Cathedral property. We will refer to one more stupid blunder of the *Mail*, and then leave that unreliable organ to pursue its downward course of inaccuracy and misrepresentation unchecked, so far as the new Cathedral is concerned. Says the rag:—"It is proposed to place the five marble altars used in St. Joseph's chapel in the five small chapels at the west end of the new Cathedral." Now, St. Joseph's chapel contains but a single altar, and that a wooden one, wholly unsuited for such a magnificent structure as the new Cathedral will be. So much for the *Mail*'s facts! The small error of stating that the ceremony will take place at half-past three o'clock is too trifling to notice. The Catholic clergy of the different nationalities in Hongkong, as well as the Catholic community at large and a considerable number of members of other denominations have been invited, and we understand that Governor Sir George Bowen is expected to be present, should the state of His Excellency's health permit. We gave a detailed account of the contemplated building some twelve months ago, from which, no doubt, the rag has, as usual, borrowed without acknowledgment.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN JAPAN AND CHINA.

(Translated from the *Mainichi Shinbun*.)

The Chinese Embassy in one of the countries that has the closest relations with us, both commercially and politically. India was overrun by England and Holland two or three centuries ago, but Japan did not suffer in the slightest degree. Australia shared the same fate with India in the 17th century; yet Japan escaped from any serious consequences. This was simply on account of the distance that separated us from those countries. Had, however, China been succumbed to the fate of India or Australia, Japan would not have been exempted from the calamity, although navigation was not in its present state of advancement two or three centuries ago. Geographically, China is not far from Japan, and there exists but a

slight difference in the manners and popular sentiments of Japanese and Chinese. What ever we like, they admire, and thus our marine products are yearly exported to China to a large extent. According to the latest statistical reports, China ranks next to America and England in the foreign commerce of this country. The exports to, and imports from, China amount to more than ten million yen per annum, and there is every sign of the commerce growing larger and larger yearly, while there is no token of any decline. It is evident, therefore, that Japan and China are most closely connected both commercially and politically.

Considering the course of events since the Restoration, we find that matters have frequently been of such a nature as not only to risk the severance of our Chinese relations, but sometimes even to assume a threatening aspect. Look upon the Formosa, Rikukiu, and Korean affairs, and especially the Seoul outrage. The latest trouble is the opium affair at Nagasaki. These all tend to foster ill-feeling between the two countries. Misunderstandings mostly arise from mutual ignorance. China's grievances are often baseless; and even admitting that she was justified in her action respecting the Formosa and Rikukiu affairs, there is no reason why she should continue to be peevish, since we have claim that was stronger and more reasonable than hers.

The Meiji Government, to its great credit, has broken up the isolation of Korea. Although when we enter upon a detailed discussion of its policy toward the peninsula kingdom, we might find some points upon which we cannot all agree, it is plain that our Government has laboured only to promote the welfare of Korea. Should her officers develop any skill in diplomacy, they will not fail to recognize that Japan was the tutor and not the enemy of Korea. We might well feel proud of this in the face of every country in the world. But unfortunately for a good understanding between China and Japan, the events that have occurred are mostly of such a nature as to be displeasing to the Chinese Government. Ever since Japanese commenced trading in Korea, Chinese trade with that country has declined. Korea has naturally opposed China's demands under the pretext of acting upon Japanese regulation. Finally, the trade regulations recently enacted between Japan and Korea have displeased the Celestial officials. As we have previously indicated, Chinese authorities, by discarding the request of Korea, mean this:—"It is no wonder that Japan treats your country (Korea) with an air of haughtiness, and busies herself about the independence or otherwise of your nation, for, absurd as it is, your country regards 'the Middle Kingdom' inimically, and thus fears Japan, but not China." This clearly shows that Korea in her dealings with China has put forth the name of Japan. This clearly shows that Korea in her dealings with China has put forth the name of Japan. This clearly shows that Korea in her dealings with China has put forth the name of Japan.

Japan. Hence the ill-feeling on the part of China. With regard to the opium affair, we have tried to glean every particular, but having no access to the investigation now proceeding, we are obliged to accept what has leaked out. Our Government insists that the Japanese police residents and arresting inmates while opium smoking, an offence which is treated differently to all others. There have been previous instances of opium-smoking. It is unreasonable that the Japanese police should raise an objection on the present occasion, while they have remained silent previously. Their Consul acquiesced in the Government of violation of the treaty. Although we cannot vouch for the accuracy of this particular report, it is plain that the Chinese Government is dissatisfied with our treatment of its subjects. During the last twelve years, the period that has elapsed since free intercourse was inaugurated between China and Japan, four unpleasant events, we repeat, have occurred, and the Chinese Government has abandoned itself to causeless suspicion and an inbred meanness. It is with great regret that we note a strain upon the relations between China and Japan.—*Japan Mail*.

AFFAIRS IN TONGKIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HAIPHONG, 1st December, 1883.

We have known here for a considerable time past that the French troops engaged in actual conflict in the interior of Tongkin have had to deal with a Chinese regular army. This proof of this was seen in the attack on Hai-duong, where the greater portion of the killed were the uniform of the Chinese regular troops. There is a very strong opinion existing amongst the French officers here that an open declaration of war would be very much better than carrying on a war against an enemy wearing false colors. As a high officer said to me the other day, a declaration of war against China, or a declaration of war by China, would remove the scruples of the French legislators at home, and at the same time lead to a decision of what is actually to be carried out being arrived at.

The transport *Corvise* arrived yesterday at Haiphong Bay with reinforcements to the total number of 600 men. Notwithstanding all the nonsense lately published in your contemporary, Haiphong is without these new troops, efficiently protected against all danger that may threaten.

I do not for one moment believe that any attack will be made on Haiphong, but if it were the French could easily maintain their positions. In fact, it is the opinion amongst the military that there are already sufficient men in Tongkin to retain possession of the forts now in French hands against all opposition. These forts are Hanot, Nam-dinh, Nam-hinh, Hai-duong and Quang-yen.

The armed steam-launches which left here some time ago for Hanot have not yet returned, and doubtless the Admiral Combet has detained them to assist his projected movement on Bao-ninh. News from the immediate seat of operations is anxiously expected here.

Last Monday the small community of this port was deeply grieved at the sudden death of Monsieur Dufrenil, the new *Chef de Service Administratif*. Mr. Dufrenil had made himself very popular, and his death is a great loss to the French Government.

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The Pacific Mail Co's steamer *City of Tokio*, Capt. H. C. Dearborn, with the American mails of the 7th ult., arrived in harbour this morning. We take the subjoined telegrams from our San Francisco exchanges:—

HALIFAX, October 25th.
Owing to the precautions ordered to be taken against "dynamiters" by Admiral Gomerell in respect to British war ships at this port, the division commander has deemed it advisable to take similar precautions at Charlottetown in regard to the *Griffin*. Boats approaching the ship will be halted, and if no answer is returned after the third hail they will be fired upon.

VIENNA, October 15th.
The Emperor received the Austrian and Hungarian delegation to-day. He declared that the relations of Austria and foreign nations were entirely satisfactory, and that the people of Austria have ever been directed to that end, as peace enabled the Government to give attention to the material interests of the country. While reforms in the army would require additional expense, he hoped the tranquillization of Bosnia and Herzegovina would lead to a reduction of the army of occupation in those provinces.

PASTRI, October 25th.
Shocks of earthquake on Wednesday at midnight at Agram and in several districts of Western Croatia shook houses and shattered windows.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 25th.
Many inhabitants of Smyrna are fleeing from the city on account of fear of further earthquakes. The Government has sent a sufficient quantity of lumber to construct 5000 sheds for the shelter of those rendered homeless by the catastrophe. The editors of the local papers here have formed a committee for aiding the sufferers. Slight shocks are still occurring at long intervals, but are doing no damage.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 25th.
The latest Nihilist proclamation is being extensively circulated. It demands of the Czar to summon representatives of the Russian people, and asks for full amnesty, freedom of the press, freedom of speech, and the right to hold public meetings as the only means of preventing revolution. Pitiless vengeance is threatened if the demands of the Nihilists are disregarded.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 26th.
General Gourko, Governor-General of Warsaw, while recently reviewing 75,000 troops in Poland, severely commented upon their inefficiency, and emphasized the urgent necessity for important reform.

TEHRAN, October 26th.
The Russians have located a force of 11,000 troops at Akabod, in the Tekke country, and another 1,000 have recently been despatched towards the Teljend river, near the Persian frontier.

PARIS, October 26th.
The *Republique Francaise* publishes an edition of Dr. Harmand, French Civil Commissioner in Tongkin, in accordance with which, by virtue of the Hue treaty, all persons, no matter of what nationality, who continue to fight against the French, will be put to death.

PARIS, October 26th.
The Chinese Legation, finding the Yellow Book full of omissions and suppressions, have determined to publish all the documents bearing upon the Tongkin negotiations, in order to set themselves right in the public opinion of Europe.

SMYRNA, October 26th.
The interpellation on the Tongkin question, which M. Granel proposed to introduce in the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday has been postponed until Monday.

General Bouet, late commander of the French forces in Tonquin, has arrived at Marseilles.

It is believed in the lobbies of the Chambers that the Minister of Finance will resign. It is reported that Prime Minister Ferry is pressing Leon Say for the place, but the latter declines.

Another shock of earthquake was experienced to-day, damaging the wall surrounding the town, the aqueduct, and a mosque. At Vouira 160 persons were seriously, and sixty-one slightly injured. Sixty-nine are in the hospital.

HAIPHONG (Bermuda), October 28th.
A sharp shock of earthquake occurred on the afternoon of the 20th. The result was a sudden fall of twenty seconds. The shock was felt throughout Bermuda. The damage done was slight.

PARIS, October 28th.
The *Temps* says that it is rumored that King Louis of Portugal, being weary of the Liberal agitation in his kingdom, thinks of abdicating.

LONDON, October 28th.
Sixteen Austrian socialists were tried at Olmutz during the past week for the circulation of seditious literature, the literature in question being a newspaper called the *Dynamite Bomb*.

The Sultan of Turkey has issued a decree condemning the modes of dress now followed by the ladies of his empire. He orders that the heaviest material shall cover the features, that lace fringes shall be discarded, and that the dresses generally shall be simple and plain.

BRUSSELS, October 28th.
General Steinschmann, the officer commanding the troops at Oldenburg, who is a Prussian and only recently appointed to that post, made himself very unpopular. He grossly insulted the soldiers and people of Oldenburg, whereupon he received a challenge from an Oldenburg officer.

The men met, and the challenger was gravely wounded. General Steinschmann's house was afterwards attacked and partly demolished by a mob, which had to be dispersed by a force of soldiers. Martial law will be proclaimed at Oldenburg.

LONDON, October 28th.
The Secretary of the Spanish Owners' Association has written a letter to Earl Granville, British Foreign Secretary, urging that fresh action be taken, with the concurrence of the Association, looking to the cutting of a second canal across the Isthmus of Suez.

MADRID, October 30th.
The Cabinet has agreed upon a diplomatic note which will end the controversy arising from the unfavorable reception of King Alfonso at the streets of Paris.

BERLIN, October 30th.
The *North German Gazette* declares the existence of an aggressive alliance and declares that the Powers have only united to secure the peace of Europe.

were in it at the time. None of them were injured.

La Liberal states that letters from Havana report that a filibustering expedition from the United States has landed near Santa Spiritus.

PASTRI, October 31st.
The *Pastri Lloyd* publishes a report that the Orleans Princess solicited Germany's aid in the matter of asserting their claims to the French throne, and that Bismarck's reply afforded no hope that Germany would approve such a course.

LONDON, October 31st.
The steamer *Holyhead* came into collision with the German ship *Albion*, bound from Liverpool to New York, when twenty-five miles off the coast of Ireland. Both vessels sank. The *Holyhead's* crew and two of the *Albion's* were drowned. The remainder were picked up in Dublin when the news of the safety of the *Holyhead's* passengers was received.

The collision occurred at 11 o'clock on Tuesday night. The night was mild and fairly clear. By some means the *Albion* got across the track of the *Holyhead*, and a frightful collision occurred. The *Holyhead's* engines were reversed when it was found that a collision was inevitable. The *Albion* was cut down to the water's edge. The Captain of the *Holyhead* had lines thrown over the bows and lowered two boats. There was not the slightest panic on board the boats. When it was discovered that the *Holyhead* was fast in a few minutes the *Holyhead* disappeared and the boats pulled for Holyhead. At 3 o'clock in the morning the wind freshened, the sea increased, and the boats kept afloat with great difficulty. At 5 o'clock a steamer went in sight and bore down and took all on board. The survivors were much distressed. The drowned from the *Albion* include the captain, mate, and chaplain's daughter. Twenty were saved.

MANCHESTER, October 31st.
The Miners' Conference representing 20,000 workmen, resolved to send notices to the miners' employers demanding an advance of 15 per cent in wages. The Conference adjourned until December.

PARIS, October 31st.
At the International Labor Conference, this afternoon the English, Italian, Spanish and French delegates spoke. Henry Broadhurst, Honorary President of the Conference, advised the working men to be patient. The large capitalists, he said, suffered greatly from competition. London had a hard fight against English provincialism and against Germany, especially against the German capitalists, who were the most aggressive. The following resolutions were adopted: This Conference records its opinion that the principal end to be pursued is to regulate the hours of labor, and thus render supportable the position of the working men of all nations. This is attainable in two ways, namely, legislation for the protection of the weak against competition, and the organization of working men, who should be united and disciplined. It is the duty of working men to direct their efforts against unjust laws, which render the organization of labor impossible and hinder international relations, which is so necessary to ameliorate the condition of the working classes.

In the evening the speakers urged French workmen to devote more attention to business and less to politics, and to organize trade unions.

THE FRANCO-CHINESE EMERGENCY.

BROGLIO.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

PARIS, October 31st.
The discussion of the Municipal bill was resumed to-day in the Chamber of Deputies. The amendment of the Executive power, forcing the payment of interest on the bonds, was adopted. The Chamber, whereupon M. Granel, Radical Deputy, receiving consent to put the question, said that recent official statistics respecting affairs in Tongkin showed the extreme gravity of the situation. Explanations, he declared, were indispensable. His remarks were received with cheers by the Extreme Left. Protests were also made by members of other Republican groups. They condemned the Ministry because it had failed to convene the Chambers at an early date, and asked the Government to give them an opportunity to open the discussion on the Tongkin question. If the Government refused to do this they would take steps to force the discussion.

Prime Minister Ferry replied. He regretted that no notice of the interpellation had been given. He would be prepared to discuss Tongkin matters when the supplementary credits were introduced. The date of their introduction had not yet been fixed. When the credits were submitted the Cabinet would demand either complete approval or disapproval of its action. Mr. Ferry's speech was loudly cheered.

M. Granel gave notice that he would introduce an interpellation on Saturday, and three Bonapartists announced that they would support a motion for the impeachment of the Ministry.

In the lobbies the opinion prevails that M. Granel's interpellation will fail, and it is believed that the Ministry have a large majority.

Rocheport's *Intransigent* believes an agreement exists between the Ministry and Duc d'Aumale, as representing the Orleansists, contemplating the establishment of the Orleans dynasty in France, and says Premier Ferry would rather remain in office and lend his assistance to the restoration of the monarchy than resign in order that the republic should be saved.

The Republic's Journal, assuming that while an interpellation is pending the Ministry and the Orleansists may reach an agreement no further than a Parliamentary Alliance.

PARIS, October 30th.
In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Granel, of the Extreme Left, interpellated the Government upon its policy in Tongkin, and requested an explanation of the objects sought to be obtained in the loans to conduct the expedition in that country.

M. Granel pointed out what were apparent contradictions existing in the Government's policy, and asked the Government to explain its policy.

M. Granel then asked the Government to explain its policy in Tongkin, and requested an explanation of the objects sought to be obtained in the loans to conduct the expedition in that country.

M. Granel pointed out what were apparent contradictions existing in the Government's policy, and asked the Government to explain its policy.

M. Granel then asked the Government to explain its policy in Tongkin, and requested an explanation of the objects sought to be obtained in the loans to conduct the expedition in that country.

M. Granel pointed out what were apparent contradictions existing in the Government's policy, and asked the Government to explain its policy.

M. Granel then asked the Government to explain its policy in Tongkin, and requested an explanation of the objects sought to be obtained in the loans to conduct the expedition in that country.

M. Granel pointed out what were apparent contradictions existing in the Government's policy, and asked the Government to explain its policy.

M. Granel then asked the Government to explain its policy in Tongkin, and requested an explanation of the objects sought to be obtained in the loans to conduct the expedition in that country.

M. Granel pointed out what were apparent contradictions existing in the Government's policy, and asked the Government to explain its policy.

M. Granel then asked the Government to explain its policy in Tongkin, and requested an explanation of the objects sought to be obtained in the loans to conduct the expedition in that country.

M. Granel pointed out what were apparent contradictions existing in the Government's policy, and asked the Government to explain its policy.

M. Granel then asked the Government to explain its policy in Tongkin, and requested an explanation of the objects sought to be obtained in the loans to conduct the expedition in that country.



The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 579.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

CHRISTMAS, 1883.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
have received, and have now on view,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CHRISTMAS DELICACIES,
ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS, AND
FANCY GOODS.

Comprising:—
REAL TURTLE SOUP.
SALMON CUTLETS.
KIPPERED SALMON.
HERRINGS A LA SARDINES.
HERRINGS A LA CITRON.
HERRINGS IN WHITE WINE.
MACKEREL IN WHITE WINE.
FRENCH TRUFFLES.
ASSORTED ENGLISH PATTIES.
PATE DE FOIE GRAS.
FRENCH TINNED LARKS.
ASSORTED FRENCH PATES.
ASPARAGUS.
PETITS POIS.
CHAMPIGNONS.
MUTTON & SULTANA RAISINS.
PEEL FOR MINGEAT.
CHRISTMAS CAKES.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
RIPE STILTONS.
PORT & SALUT CHEESE.
GRUYERE CHEESE.
GORGONZOLA CHEESE.
DOUBLE GLOSTER CHEESE.
FRENCH PLUMS.
FRUITS IN NOYEAU AND BRANDY.
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.
ELVA'S PLUMS.
MUSCATEL RAISINS.
BARCELONA & BRAZIL NUTS.
BEST FRENCH CONFECTIONERY.
BONBONS & DRAJES.
BONBONNIERS FOR XMAS TREES.
FRENCH CHOCOLATES.
NEWEST COCAQUES & CRACKERS.
FRENCH & ENGLISH TOYS.
MECHANICAL TOYS.
ELECTRIC TOYS.
FRENCH & ENGLISH DOLLS.
OUT-DOOR GAMES.
XMAS & NEW YEAR CARDS.
JEWEL CASES.
FANCY PIPES & CIGAR TUBES.
FITTED TRAVELLING BAGS.
WORK BAGS & BASKETS.
PERFUME CASES.
NEW EMBROIDERED STATUARY.
AFTERNOON TEA SERVICES.
TETE-A-TETE SETS.
CHINA FIGURES & VASES.
DUPLEX LAMPS IN NEWEST DESIGNS.
CHILDREN'S ANNUALS.
PRESENTATION BOOKS.
CABINET & SCRAP ALBUMS.
MENU & GUEST CARDS.
CHINA ARTISTIC CHINA & GLASS-WARE.
FLOWER BRACKETS & BASKETS.
PRETTY TEA & COFFEE SETS.
FLOWER STANDS.
TABLE DECORATIONS, LATEST DESIGNS & SHADES.
A HANDSOME DRAWING ROOM FOUNTAIN.
NEW ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
COFFEE & TEA SERVICES.
SALAD BOWLS & HELPERS.
EPERGNES.
FLOWER & FRUIT STANDS.
NEW CENTRE PIECES.
DESSERT SETS.
WACHTER'S ROYAL CHARTER CHAMPAGNE.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN'S GOLD LACK CHAMPAGNE.
KRUG'S PRIVATE CUVÉE CHAMPAGNE.
LEMOINE'S VIN BRUT CHAMPAGNE.
SPARKLING MOSELE.
DRY SHERRIES.
CHOICE BORDEAUX WINES.
AFTER DINNER PORT.
BURGUINDIES.
HOCKS.
LIQUEUR BRANDIES & WHISKIES.
LIQUEURS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1883. [900]

C. L. THEVENIN,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING,
HAS FOR SALE.

A FINE ASSORTMENT
OF
WHITE AND RED
BURGUINDIES,
GRAND HERMITAGE,
CHAMBERTIN,
RICHEBOURG, FOMMARD,
OLD PORT, SHERRY,
WHISKEY, COGNAC,
ASSORTED
LIQUORS AND SYRUPS,
PERFUMERY.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1883. [780]

RODERICK DU WHISKY.
A PURE FINE FLAVOURED BLEND, EQUAL IN
BOUTIQUE AND STYLE TO THE
FINEST FRENCH BRANDY.
SOLE AGENT FOR HONGKONG,
C. L. THEVENIN,
Hongkong Hotel Building,
Hongkong, 19th October, 1883. [770]

FOR SALE.
GOOD BORDEAUX CLARET.
In Cases of 12 Bottles at 1s. 6d. each.
WOLFE SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.
In Cases of 12 Bottles at 1s. 6d. each.
Also,
Some PRIME HOLLAND Jenever in
Stone Bottles, and some POMERANZEN
BITTERS.
Double Barreled Breech Loading GUNS,
RIFLES, REVOLVERS, CARTRIDGES and
SHOT, &c., &c., &c.
Very Fresh ITALIAN CONDENSED MILK
in Cases of 4 Dozens, at 6s. 10 per Case.
J. F. SCHEFFER,
21 and 23, FORTRESS STREET.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1883. [660]

Insurances.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD
OF UNDERWRITERS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
SHIPPING.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [470]

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
AGENTS of the above Company are
prepared to grant Policies on MARINE RISKS
to all parts of the world at CURRENT RATES.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1883. [827]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)
The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [106]

YANGTSE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

(CAPITAL Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 318,235.56

TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS, 31st
March, 1883.....Tls. 968,235.56

DIRECTORS.

F. D. HUTCH, Esq., Chairman.
C. LUCAS, Esq., Wm. MEYERINK, Esq.,
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the
premium paid by them. RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 25th May, 1883. [83]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$833,333.33.
RESERVE FUND.....\$70,818.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq., LEE YAT LAU, Esq.,
LO YOK MOON, Esq., CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEI.
MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at
CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [670]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A SECOND AND FINAL BONUS of Five
per cent. on Contributions and a DIVI-
DEND of EIGHTEEN DOLLARS and TWENTY-
NINE CENTS per SHARE for the year 1882, will
be Payable on MONDAY, the 2nd instant.
Warrants may be had on application at the
Office of the Society on and after that date.
By Order of the Board.

DOUGLAS JONES,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1883. [794]

Intimations.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO COMPANY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE BRITISH NORTH BORNEO IMMI-
GRATION OFFICE has been RE-
MOVED to No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
lately occupied by the Pacific Mail Steamship
Company.

FREDERICK RICKARDS.
Hongkong, 30th November, 1883. [892]

INTIMATION.
SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the
CONSERVATOIRE DE BERGAMO and late of
the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY has
the honor to inform the community that he has
arranged to remain in Hongkong, and will give
lessons in Music, Singing and the Piano-forte.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.
Address—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH,
Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [168]

A CARD.
PRIVATE BOARD AND LODGING
can be obtained for
SINGLE GENTLEMEN or MARRIED COUPLES
AT
No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.
Next Door to the Temperance Hall.
Terms Moderate.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1883. [552]

Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH.

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT
THEIR ANNUAL SHOW
OF
NEW SEASON'S GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
WILL COMMENCE
ON
MONDAY NEXT,
THE 10th DECEMBER.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1883. [160]

W. BREWER.

IS NOW SHEWING.

A VERY Elegant Assortment of FANCY GOODS consisting of the NEW VIENNA
WICKER WORK GOODS beautifully trimmed and fitted, comprising,
Large Useful WORKBASKETS in entirely new shapes, lined and fitted.
WALL POCKETS & HANDBASKETS trimmed with Chinelle Gold Lace & Velvet.
A New Stock of LADIES HAND BAGS in Plush, Satin, Russia and Morocco Leathers.
The NEW BRASS WARE in a number of useful Articles, Inkstands, Card Trays, Watch
Stands, Smokers Sets, Photograph Frames, &c., &c.
PLUSH GOODS—New Designs in Writing Cases, Ladies Companions, fitted, Blotting Books,
Photograph Cases, Large Promenade Photo Frames, &c.
WOOD GOODS—Oak Writing Desks, Walnut Writing Desks, Workboxes and Inkstands.
LEATHER GOODS—Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Pocket Books, Letter and Card Cases,
Purses, Photo Albums, Writing Cases, Ball Programmes, Indicators, Dressing Cases.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

A VERY FINE LOT JUST RECEIVED.
RUDDY OLD BLOCK.
NEW MECHANICAL TOYS.
W. BREWER,
QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, 5th December, 1883. [174]

SAYLE & CO.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

WE have just received and are now showing the following NEW GOODS.

NEW DESIGNS IN BRUSSELS CARPETS with BORDERS & RUGS to Match.
A large and choice assortment of AXMINSTER and SKIN HEARTH RUGS.
EIDER DOWN QUILTS and PILLOWS.

TRAVELLING RUGS in great variety.
A large stock of BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS.
Ebony and Walnut COAL VASES.

Single and Double PERAMBULATORS.
The New "PATENT AIR LAMPS."
AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE.
FLOOR COTHS for Halls, Rooms, and Passages.

COCOA MATTINGS, all widths.
COIR MATS.
&c., &c., &c.

SAYLE & CO.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1883. [730]

EX S.S. "IRAOUADDY" & "GLENEAGLES."

ROSE & CO.

ARE NOW SHOWING A CHOICE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF
MANTLES, JACKETS, ULSTERS,
DRESS MATERIALS
AND
OTHER GOODS SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON.
ALSO
A NEW DELIVERY OF
FELT AND BEAVER HATS.

ROSE & CO.,
31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1883. [710]

UNDER the heading "Exhibits to the Cork Exhibition, Ireland," "THE CORK
CONSTITUTION, No. 13,025, dated Saturday, July 14th 1883, says:—

MESSRS. TURNBULL JUNR. & SOMERVILLE,
"Valletta, Malta, exhibit in a tastefully arranged case, samples of their famous 'Kaiser-
Filling' Cigarettes; and inasmuch as a revolution in the habit of smoking is now setting
in, this exhibit should prove attractive to all lovers of the fragrant weed. Instead of
strong Tobacco, often used in too strong pipes and full flavoured Cigars, the mild
Cigarette is rapidly coming into vogue. Those now on view in the Exhibition are highly
spoken of by the Press, vendors, and smokers."

SOLE AGENCY.

"NOVELTY STORE."
MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, 6th September, 1883. [771]

Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THE HONGKONG AMATEUR
DRAMATIC CLUB
WILL GIVE
A PERFORMANCE,
TO-MORROW EVENING,
THE 7th DECEMBER, 1883,
OF
"THE WEDDING MARCH"
("Le Chapeau de Paille D'Italie.")

"AN ECCENTRICITY IN THREE ACTS, BY
W. S. GILBERT."

ADMISSION:—\$2, by Tickets only.

Performance to commence at NINE P.M.
punctually.

Seats can be secured and Tickets obtained at
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co's, on and after
WEDNESDAY, the 5th December, 1883, at
7.30 A.M.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1883. [898]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
from the MORTGAGEE, to Sell by Public
Auction, on
SATURDAY,
the 8th December, 1883, at 3 O'CLOCK P.M.,
at the Premises,
A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,
SITUATE IN
THIRD STREET & HIGH STREET,
Victoria, Hongkong.

comprising:—
All that Piece of GROUND registered as
INLAND LOT No. 685, and measuring on
the North 105 feet, on the South 105 feet,
on the East 150 feet and on the West 150 feet,
and containing in the whole 15,750 square
feet, together with the Buildings thereon.
Yield for the residue of a term of 999 years at
the annual Crown Rent of \$140.

The Property is sold subject to the existing
tenancies thereof.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of
Sale, apply to
CREASY EWENS,
Solicitor for the Mortgagee,
or to
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1883. [884]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. J. M. GUEDES has received instructions
to Sell by Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,
the 11th December, 1883, at 2.30 O'CLOCK P.M.,
at the Premises,
A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,
Situate in Rozario Street and Bridges Street,
Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong.

comprising:—
All those Pieces or Parcels of GROUND
Registered in the Land Office as Section A
of INLAND LOT No. 403, the Remaining
Portion of INLAND LOT No. 403 and Section
C of INLAND LOT No. 400, as the
same Premises are respectively held for the
residues of two several and respective terms
of 999 years and 999 years.

The Property will be offered for sale in the
following lots, viz:—
Lot 1—The Tenement Nos. 78, 80, and 82,
Bridges Street, containing an area of 2,800
square feet or thereabouts.

Lot 2—The Tenement Nos. 6 and 7, Rozario
Street, containing an area of 1,445 square
feet or thereabouts.

Lot 3—The Tenement No. 31, Bridges Street,
containing an area of 809 square feet or
thereabouts.

The Property is sold subject to the existing
lettings thereof respectively.

For Further Particulars of the Property and
Conditions of Sale, apply to
BRETON, WOTTON, & DEACON,
Solicitors for the Vendors,
35, Queen's Road,
Hongkong,
or to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 29th November, 1883. [890]

NOTICE.
I HAVE this day commenced Business at the
Port of KUNGHOW as MERCHANT and
COMMISSION AGENT.
R. E. BRUCE.
Kunghow, 20th November, 1883. [903]

NOTICE.
FROM THIS DATE we will also carry on
the Business of SHARE and GENERAL
BROKERS in this Colony.
E. C. DA SILVA & Co.,
General Commission Agents
and Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 30th November, 1883. [891]

TO LET.
THE PREMISES now occupied by us,
No. 11, Queen's Road Central.
For further Particulars, apply to Messrs.
RUSSELL & Co.
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [607]

TO LET.
"BISNIE VILLA" Pokfulam, Furnished.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 7th November, 1883. [7]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

FOR HOIHOW AND PAKHOI.
THE "PENG-ON."

Captain McCas... will be despatched for the
above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 7th instant,
at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 5th December, 1883. [904]

THE "CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT.)
THE Company's Steamship
"AMATISTA."

Captain Hamlin, will be despatched for the
above Port, on SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at
FIVE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 5th December, 1883. [907]

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND
ADELAIDE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND
Ports, and taking through Cargo to NEW
ZEALAND, NEW CALEDONIA,
TASMANIA and Fiji).

THE Eastern and Australian Steamship
Company's Steamship
"MENMUIR."

Captain W. Ellis, will be despatched for the
above Port, on FRIDAY, the 14th December, at
FOUR P.M.

Parcels (all of which must be sent to our Office)
will be received up to 4 P.M., on the 13th Decem-
ber.

Contents and Value of Packages must be
declared.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th November, 1883. [895]

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship
"ONEIDA."

Carver, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 5th December, 1883. [905]

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/3 L. I. German Ship
"OTTO."

Fortmann, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1883. [819]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE Hawaiian Bark
"LILLY GRACE."

Hughes, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.

This vessel has good accommodation for cabin
passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 17th November, 1883. [866]

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVER-
LAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN
FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship
"CITY OF TOKIO,"

will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yoko-
hama, with the option of calling at Honolulu,
on FRIDAY, the 14th December, at THREE P.M.

To be followed by the S.S. "CITY OF PEK-
ING," on MONDAY, the 31st inst, at 3 P.M.,
taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the
United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports,
to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland
Cities of the United States, via Overland Rail-
ways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and
to ports in Mexico, Central and South America,
by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England,
France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines
of Steamers.

RETURN PASSAGES.—Passengers, who
have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Fran-
cisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within
six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 per
cent. from Return Fare; if re-embarking within
one year, an allowance of 10 per cent. will be
made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return
Passage Orders, available for one year, will be
issued at a Discount of 25 per cent. from Return
Fare. These allowances do not apply to through
fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M.
on the 13th December. Parcel Packages will
be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day;
all Parcel Packages should be marked "to ad-
dress in full; value of same is required."

Consular Invoices, to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices
in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector
of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and
Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company,
No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

F. E. FOSTER,
Agent.
Hongkong, 6th December, 1883. [913]

J. M. GUEDES.

HOUSE AND LAND BROKER,
AUCTIONEER, AND COMMISSION
AGENT.
No. 35, WALLINGTON STREET, H. HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [1]